# Some tips on effective paper writing

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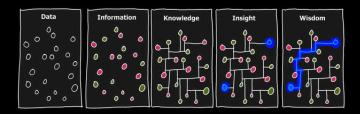
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## How to seduce your audience



### Objective of your research paper

Show the results of your research before the scientific community.



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## We need a logic path

Information  $\rightarrow$  Knowledge  $\rightarrow$  Critical discussion

## Roadmap: the introduction



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Paper Title Short, Informative

Keywords This is how others find your work

Information: Introduce your research to your audience

Your research at a glance

This is how they know whether your work is what they are looking for

Your motivations Why you did this?

The state of the art What has been done before your work?

Your approach Summarize what you did.
WHAT IS THE NOVELTY

Its advantages and trade-offs

Why is your research worth? What is better? What is the price of applying your approach?

# Roadmap: the introduction



Information: Introduce your research to your audience. Paper Title Keywords Your research This is your abstract at a glance Your motivations References go here The state of the art This is your Introduction Your approach Its advantages and trade-offs

# Things not to forget in your introduction



#### State of the art

#### It is not written:

- To show off your wide knowledge of the topic.
- To meaninglessly list all what it is done in the area.

### It is important for:

- Putting your reader in context.
- Summarize the methods, advantages and trade-offs of related work.

### Summary of your research

- It must clearly explain what you intend to do.
- It must be compared to the above state of the art to clearly show the novelty of your approaches.

## Roadmap: the theory



### Knowledge: Introduce your approach

Summarize the theoretical background

Here you introduce what is needed to understand the theory below

Derive your approach

Explain your approach from a theory perspective

Explain your algorithms

Here you explain how to apply your approach

Provide some explanation of the advantages of your approach

Justify its advantages

# Roadmap: the experiments



### Knowledge: show the practical application of your approach

What experiments were conducted?

Here the reader will learn the big picture of the experimental part...

What do you want to prove with them?

... then the reader will understand why you designed them as you described

How did you obtain the data?

First step of reproducibility

Detail the experimental setup Second step of reproducibility

Show the results

Here you MUST provide informative representations

# Things to remember about your experiments



### Fully describe your experiments

- What you did
- Why you did it like that

#### Make sure they are REPRODUCIBLE

- How you generated your data
- All other details: chosen parameters, statistical measures...

#### Be informative

- Present the results in a clean way.
- Present the results in a clear way.
- Comment all graphs, figures, etc in your text.
- Always use captions.

## Your discussion and conclusions



#### Discussion

- Analyze your results being critical with yourself
- Compare your results with the state of the art
- Discuss the advantages and trade-offs of your approach.

#### Conclusion

The conclusion is useful for:

- Reviewing all what you present for your reader to get the big picture
- Mentioning what research paths can be taken from this

So, summarize everything explaining in a structured way what is important, what is worth to remember. Explain your future plans regarding this research, if any.

## My conclusion



The purpose of articles is to disseminate knowledge in a useful way. Thus, usually the next sections are needed:

- Introduction: to put your work in context; summarize the state of the art in order to show that your work is original and it addresses problems from new points of view.
- Theory: to explain your approaches with detail. You may need a background summary prior to that.
- Experiments: essential in many papers. The description must be sufficient to reproduce exactly what you did.
- Results must clearly show your claims. Be extremely careful with graphs and other representations that may become messy.
- Discuss in a critical way. Compare yourself in a fair way. Point out what is good and bad of your approach.
- Summarize all so the reader can see the whole thing at a glance.